

The Gazette



of India

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

No. 4] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1953

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published upto the 17th January 1953 :—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
4A	S. R. O. 37A, dated the 5th January 1953	Election Commission, India.	Certain amendment made in notification No. 32/1/51. Elec. II (2), dated the 8th September, 1951.
9	S. R. O. 112, dated the 9th January 1953.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 18 of 1952.
	S. R. O. 113, dated the 9th January 1953.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 45 of 1952.
10	S. R. O. 114, dated the 12th January 1953.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 251 of 1952.
11	S. R. O. 115, dated the 13th January 1953.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 211 of 1952.
12	S. R. O. 116, dated the 13th January 1953.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 78 of 1952, and Election Case No. 1 of 1952.
13	S. R. O. 117, dated the 14th January 1953.	Ditto.	Rule made regarding the Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act 1952, (LVIII of 1952) by the Central Government.
14	S. R. O. 118, dated the 14th January 1953.	Ditto.	The Election Commission calls upon the Jotha Constituency to elect a person belonging to the Scheduled Castes before the 18th March, 1953.
	S. R. O. 119, dated the 14th January 1953.	Ditto.	The Election Commission fixes the dates for making nomination, the scrutiny of nomination and the withdrawal of candidatures etc.
15	S. R. O. 120, dated the 14th January 1953.	Ditto.	Election Petition No. 173 of 1952.
16	S. R. O. 153, dated the 10th January 1953.	Ministry of States.	An order issued by the President.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of these Gazettes.

PART II—Section 3**Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).****ELECTION COMMISSION, INDIA***New Delhi, the 3rd January 1953*

• **S.R.O. 168.**—It is hereby notified for general information that the disqualifications under clause (c) of section 7 and section 143 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 (XLIII of 1951), incurred by the person whose name and address are given below, as notified under notification No. UP-P/52(73), dated the 9th August 1952, have been removed by the Election Commission in exercise of the powers conferred on it by the said clause and section 144 of the said Act respectively:—

Shri Panna Lal, s/o Shri Biharl Lal, Bargaon, Gonda.

[No. UP-P/52(89).]

P. N. SHINGHAL, Secy.

MINISTRY OF LAW*New Delhi, the 19th January 1953*

S.R.O. 169.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of article 299 of the Constitution, the President hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law No. S.R.O. 215 dated the 9th February, 1952, relating to the execution of contracts and assurances of property, namely:—

1. In Part XIV of the said notification:—

(i) In Head E, for the words "In the case of the Organisation of Coal Mines Labour Fund" the words "In the case of the Organisation of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund" shall be substituted.

(ii) Under Head E, the existing entry shall be numbered as item 1, and after item 1 as so numbered, the following item shall be added, namely:—

"2. All agreements relating to the construction works of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Organisation in coalfields throughout India, after the tenders have been approved by a competent authority; by the Superintending Engineer of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund."

2. In Part XVIII of the said notification, the existing item shall be numbered as item 1, and after item 1 as so numbered, the following item shall be added, namely:—

"2. Contracts and other instruments concerning the Hastinapur Town Development Board; by the Administrator or the Deputy Administrator, Hastinapur Town Development Board."

[No. F. 32-III/52-L.]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS*New Delhi, the 19th January 1953*

S.R.O. 170.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Central Government hereby exempts Mr. V. M. White of the Westinghouse Trading Co. (Asia) Ltd. from the operation of the prohibitions and directions contained in section 6 of the said Act in respect of one .357 bore S. W. Magnum revolver No. 84374.

[No. 9/56/52-Police (I).]

U. K. GHOSHAL, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS*New Delhi, the 17th January 1953*

S.R.O. 171.—Shri T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar, Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi, at Mandapam Camp, has been granted earned leave on average pay for two months with effect from the afternoon of the 16th December, 1952.

[No. F. 9-23/52-Emi.]

S.R.O. 172.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922), the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri K. Narayanamurthi, on his return from leave, to officiate as Protector of Emigrants, Dhanushkodi, with Headquarters at Mandapam camp, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th December, 1952, vice Shri T. S. Subrahmanya Ayyar granted leave.

✓ Shri K. S. M. Mohammed Meerasha Maralcayer will continue to officiate as Protector of Emigrants, Madras, until further orders.

[No. F. 9-23/52-Emi(A).]

S. V. SAMPATH, Under Secy.
for Controller General of Emigration.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE**(Department of Economic Affairs)***New Delhi, the 15th January 1953*

S.R.O. 173.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 53 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949), the Central Government on the recommendations of the Reserve Bank of India hereby declares that the provisions of clause (1) of section 12 of the said Act shall not apply, until the 14th August 1957, to the Oriental Bank of Commerce Ltd., Delhi.

[No. F. 4(1)-F. 1/53.]

N. C. SEN GUPTA, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 174.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to article 309 of the Constitution the President hereby directs that the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance S.R.O. No. 1711, dated the 5th November, 1951, shall stand cancelled and the original entries relating to the posts of Deputy Educational Advisers, Assistant Educational Advisers, Education Officers and Assistant Education Officers, in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance No. F.11(1)-Est.(Spl)/47, dated the 17th December 1947, shall be deemed to have been restored with effect from the 26th July 1951.

[No. F. 7(16)EIII/51.]

A. BAKSI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)**HEADQUARTERS ESTABLISHMENT***New Delhi, the 16th January 1953*

S.R.O. 175.—The following notification by the Income Tax Investigation Commission is published for general information:

"NOTIFICATION"

It is notified for general information that the income tax authorities mentioned in column (1) of the table attached to this notice have been authorised by the Income Tax Investigation Commission, without prejudice to their regular duties, to be authorised officials under section 8 of the Taxation on Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947, and that under the provisions of the said Act, any person

(including a person whose case is not under investigation) who is required by the said authorised officials, in the course of their investigation,

- (1) to produce accounts, or documents; and/or
- (2) to give information in respect of such accounts; or documents; and/or
- (3) to attend in person and answer questions on oath; and/or
- (4) to make or prepare statements on oath giving information on specified matters,

shall be bound to comply with their requirements notwithstanding anything in any law to the contrary. Failure to comply with the requirements of the said Authorised Officials may amount to an offence under Chapter X of the Indian Penal Code.

Name and designation of the Authorised Official.	Address of the headquarters office of the Authorised Official.
1	2
Mr. M. V. Lakshmiah, Income Tax Officer, Bellary.	Income Tax Offices, Bellary.
Mr. K. Jaganatha Raju, Income Tax Officer, Special Circle, Vijayawada.	Income Tax Offices, Vijayawada.

S. D. NARGOLWALA, Member,
Income Tax Investigation Commission."

[No. 5.]

N. D. MEHROTRA, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL EXCISES

New Delhi, the 20th January 1953

S.R.O. 176.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In Appendix I to the said Rules, in Form W.R.G.-2 (Part III) (Central Excise Series No. 81), after column 5, the following column shall be inserted as column 6, namely:—

"Name and address and licence No..... of persons to whom delivered. 6	"
---	---

and the existing columns 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 shall be renumbered as columns 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, respectively.

[No. 2.]

S.R.O. 177.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 37 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Central Excise Rules, 1944, namely:—

In rule 207 of the said rules, for the word "Sub-Inspector" the word "Inspector" shall be substituted.

[No. 3]

S.R.O. 178.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 8 of the Central Excise Rules, 1944, the Central Government hereby directs that Power Alcohol shall be exempt from the whole of the duty leviable thereon

* under section 3 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), provided that:—

- (i) it is proved to the satisfaction of the Collector of Central Excise that such Power Alcohol is intended for use in the manufacture of Nitro-cellulose Finishes Lacquers and Thinners other than as motive power for any form of motor vehicle or aircraft, and
- (ii) the procedure set out in Chapter X of the said Rules is followed in respect of such Power Alcohol.

[No. 4.]

A. K. MUKARJI, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME TAX

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 179.—In pursuance of Sub-section (4) of Section 5 of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922) the Central Board of Revenue directs that the following further amendment shall be made in its Notification No. 32-I.T., dated the 9th November 1946, namely:—

In the Schedule appended to the said Notification under the Sub-head "VII-A-Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Bilaspur, Patiala and East Punjab States Union" against Amritsar Range, the entry 6 Special Investigation Circle, Amritsar," shall be added.

[No. 4.]

K. B. DEB, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(CENTRAL TEA BOARD)

New Delhi, the 14th January 1953

S.R.O. 180.—In pursuance of section 4 of the Central Tea Board Act, 1949 (XIII of 1949), the Central Government is pleased to notify that Shri P. K. Barooah, Bosabari Tea Estate, 'Bosabari House', Jorhat (Assam), nominated by the Assam Tea Planters Association, shall be a member of the Central Tea Board.

[No. 74(4)Tea/Plant/52.]

N. V. RAO, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 15th January 1953

S.R.O. 180.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (b) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply No.1(1)-4(78)A, dated the 6th January 1951, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entries "Director of Consumer Goods, Deputy Director of Consumer Goods, Additional Deputy Director of Consumer Goods, Assistant Directors of Consumer Goods and Sub-Divisional Controllers of Supplies in the Department of Supplies of the West Bengal Government", the entries "Director of Consumer Goods, Deputy Director of Consumer Goods, Additional Deputy Director of Consumer Goods, Assistant Directors of Consumer Goods and Sub-Divisional Controllers and Additional Sub-Divisional Controllers of Food and Supplies appointed by the Government of West Bengal" shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(96)/A.]

S.R.O. 182.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I (1)-4(41), dated the 7th September 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, for the entry "All Assistant Directors of Consumer Goods and All Sub-Divisional Controllers of Supplies appointed by the Government of West Bengal", the entry "All Assistant Directors of Consumer Goods and Sub-Divisional Controllers and Additional Sub-Divisional Controllers of Food and Supplies appointed by the Government of West Bengal", shall be substituted.

[No. SC(A)-4(96)/B.]

New Delhi, the 16th January 1953

S.R.O. 183.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (a) of Clause 2 of the Iron and Steel (Control of Production and Distribution) Order, 1941, the Central Government is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-4(41), dated the 7th September 1950, as amended from time to time, namely:—

To the Schedule annexed to the said Notification, the following entry shall be added, namely:—

"All sub-divisional officers and Taluk Officers in the State of Orissa."

[No. SC(A)-4(83).]

New Delhi, the 20th January 1953

S.R.O. 184.—The following Notification issued by the Iron and Steel Controller under clause 8(1) of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, is published for general information:

NOTIFICATION

"In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clause (1) of clause 8 of the Iron and Steel (Scrap Control) Order, 1943, and with the approval of the Central Government, I hereby direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. I(1)-I(196), dated the 5th February, 1949, published in the Gazette of India dated the 5th February, 1949, as amended from time to time, namely,—

Part III of the 'SCHEDULE' relating to the price of usable or defective or scrap pipes, tubes and fittings shall be deleted.

C. R. NATESAN,
Iron and Steel Controller."

[No. SC(A)-1(196).]

D. HEJMADI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 17th January 1953

S.R.O. 185.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 read with sections 10 and 11, sub-section (2) of section 12 and sections 13 and 14 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 (LXV of 1951), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Registration and Licensing of Industrial Undertakings Rules, 1952, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry No. S.R.O. 1141, dated the 9th July 1952, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section 30 of the Act, namely:—

In sub-rule (2) of rule 3 and in sub-rule (3) of rule 7 of the said Rules the word "Kanpur" shall be omitted.

[7(1)-IA(G)/52.]

P. S. SUNDARAM, Under Secy.

ORDER

New Delhi, the 15th January 1953

S.R.O. 186—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in partial modification of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply No. S.R.O. 503, dated the 2nd September 1950, in so far as it relates to the fixation of maximum price of caustic soda the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum price in respect of 998 cwts. (gross) of caustic soda imported from Germany per s.s. "Indian Endeavour" during the month of November 1952 by Messrs. Associated Agencies (Bombay) 47, Podar Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort. Bombay.

SCHEDULE

Variety of Caustic Soda	Maximum price that may be charged by the importer	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Caustic Soda (Solid)	Rs. 32-0-0 per cwt. Ex. godown/ F.O.R. Bombay.	The price specified in column 2 <i>PLUS</i> (a) actual railway freight by goods train or actual transport charges by sea from Bombay to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 3 <i>PLUS</i> a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 4 <i>PLUS</i> a margin not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 per cwt.

NOTE.—These prices are exclusive of local taxes such as Sales Tax, Octroi and other local taxes which may be charged extra

[No. PC-7(7)/52.]

H. K. KAPOOR, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 14th January 1953

S.R.O. 187.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (3) of clause 1 of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S. R. O. 2128, dated the 30th December, 1952, namely:—

(i) In the schedule annexed to the said Notification after the words "Satara Villages" in the entry against item No. 18, the following words and figures shall be added:

"and the area comprising the Survey Numbers 72, 73 and 75 to 78 of the Kandari Village",

(ii) In the schedule annexed to the said Notification item Nos. 46 to 74 shall be deleted.

[No. CG. 604(51)/52-I.]

S.R.O. 188.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (3) of clause 1 of the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952 and in partial modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and

Agriculture (Food) No. S. R. O. 1183, dated the 9th July, 1952 the Central Government hereby directs that the said Order shall come into force in the State of Saurashtra with the following modification, namely:—

Modification

In the Schedule annexed to the said Order item Nos. (6) Malze (7) Barley (8) Minor millets (e.g. Ragl, Kodo) shall be omitted.

[No. CG-604(51)/52-II.]

New Delhi, the 15th January 1953

S.R.O. 189.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 6 of the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950, the Central Government is pleased to fix Rs. 27/- per maund of 82.2/7 lbs. as the *ex-factory* price for Indian Sugar Standard E-27 Grade of crystal sugar produced in 1952-53 season by the Gaya Sugar Mills Ltd., Guraru, a Vacuum pan sugar factory in the State of Bihar.

Provided that proviso (i) to (iii) of the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Food and Agriculture No. S. R. O. 1598 dated the 18th October, 1951 regarding price differentials for other grades of crystal sugar and for various grades of refined and crushed sugar shall apply to this notification.

Provided further that the explanations 1 and 2 given in the said notification shall also apply to this notification.

[No. SV-105(1)/52-53.]

P. A. GOPALAKRISHNAN, Joint Secy.

(Agriculture)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1953

S.R.O. 190.—The following amendments shall be made in the Resolution of the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture No. F. 45-74/49- Policy dated 6th December 1949 constituting the Rajasthan Under Ground Water Board:—

- (i) Items 1—13 under para. 2 of the said Resolution shall be replaced by the following:—

“1. Minister for Agriculture, Govt. of India—*Ex-officio* Chairman.

2. Chief Minister, Rajasthan—*Ex-officio* Vice-Chairman.

Members

3. Minister for Irrigation, Rajasthan.

4. Shri Raj Bahadur, Deputy Minister for Communications, Government of India.

5. Chief Secretary to the Govt. of Rajasthan.

6. Production Commissioner and *ex-officio* Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Executive Member

7. Shri S. T. Raja, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

Members

8. Irrigation Adviser to the Govt. of India, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

9. Chief Engineer, Irrigation, Rajasthan.

10. Thakur Bhawani Singh of Pokaran, M.P., Jodhpur.

Secretary

11. Adm. Officer *cum* Engineer-in-Charge, Rajasthan Under Ground Water Board nominated by the Central Government.”

- (ii) Word “Jaipur” occurring in first line under para. 6 of the Resolution shall be substituted by “Jodhpur”.

- (iii) Para. 7 of the Resolution shall be omitted and paras. 8, 9, 10 & 11 shall be renumbered as 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

[No. F.24-16/51-IRN.]

S. T. RAJA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER*New Delhi, the 19th January 1953*

S.R.O. 191.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 36 of the Indian Electricity Act 1910 (IX of 1910), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri T. N. Idnani, Senior Project Officer, Central Water and Power Commission (Power Wing), to be an Electric Inspector in the State of Kutch.

[No. EI-II-12(19).]

A. R. KHANNA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH*New Delhi, the 16th January 1953*

S.R.O. 192.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), the Central Government is pleased to nominate Dr. P. Papatala, B.A., M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S., D.O.M.S., D.L.O., D.P.H., Director of Health and Inspector General of Prisons, Orissa, as a member of the Medical Council of India with effect from the 16th January, 1953.

[No. F. 5-6/52-MI.]

K. BIHARI, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION*New Delhi, the 15th January 1953*

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) and in the matter of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust Fund, Banaras.

S.R.O. 193.—Whereas an application has been made, through the Government of the State of Uttar Pradesh, by the Secretary, Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras, being the person acting in the administration of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Endowment Trust Fund, Banaras, that the securities specified in the schedule hereto annexed be vested under the designation of the said trust in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India to be applied in trust upon the terms contained in Appendix C (Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Permanent Fund) referred to in paragraph 4 of the Scheme for the administration of the said trust published with notification of the Government of the United Provinces, Department of Education No. 4139/XV-236-39 dated the 5th January 1940.

Now therefore in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) securities specified in the schedule hereto annexed shall be vested in the Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments for India to be applied in Trust upon the terms aforesaid.

SCHEDULE*3 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1946*

								Rs.
(1) No. CA	126415	.	.	.	.	.	for	5,000
(2) No. CA	126453	.	.	.	.	.	for	500
(3) No. CA	126513	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
(4) No. CA	126514	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
TOTAL								7,500

[No. F. 18.6/52-A.2.]

In the matter of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) and in the matter of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust Fund, Banaras.

S.R.O. 194.—Whereas an application has been made, through the Government of the State of Uttar Pradesh, by the Secretary, Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras, being the person acting in the administration of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust Fund, Banaras, that the securities specified in Schedule "A" hereto annexed be vested under the designation of the said trust in the Treasurer of the Charitable Endowments for India to be applied in trust upon the terms contained in Schedule "B" hereto annexed.

Now therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890) securities specified in schedule "A" hereto annexed shall be vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for India to be applied in Trust upon the terms contained in the schedule "B" hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE "A"

3 per cent. Conversion Loan of 1946

									Rs.
1.	CA	126427	.	.	.	.	.	for	10,000
2.	CA	124858	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
3.	CA	126478	.	.	.	.	.	for	700
4.	CA	125305	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
5.	CA	125304	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
6.	CA	102037	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
7.	CA	122184	.	.	.	.	.	for	2,000
8.	CA	122118	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
9.	CA	112529	.	.	.	.	.	for	1,000
10.	CA	093517	.	.	.	.	.	for	700
TOTAL									19,400

SCHEDULE "B"

Terms of application and the securities:—

(a) Rs. 17,700/- shall be added to the amount of the Endowment specified in Appendix 'C' referred to in paragraph 4 of the Scheme for the administration of the Nagari Pracharini Sabha Endowment Trust Fund, Banaras, published with the notification of the Government of the United Provinces Department of Education No. 4139/XV-336-39, dated the 5th January, 1940 and

(b) the following addition shall be made in appendix "A" of the said Scheme:—

S. No.	Name of Prize and Medal	Amount of Endowment	Value of Prize or Medal	When to be awarded	Purpose
19	Mandalik Prize	Rs. 1,700	Rs. 200	Every fourth year	To be awarded to the author of the best Hindi book on the development and uplift of free India.

[No. F. 16, 16/52-A.2.]

T. S. KRISHNAMURTI, Asstt. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

(Posts & Telegraphs)

New Delhi, the 20th January 1953

S.R.O. 195.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 45 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Central Government hereby makes the following further amendments to the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933; namely:—

The exception below sub-rule (2) of rule 180-D of the said Rules shall be omitted.

[No. C.18-7/52.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 20th January 1953

S.R.O. 196.—In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 135 of the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1937, the Central Government is pleased to appoint Shri S. Jayasankar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance, to be a member of the Air Transport Licensing Board vice Shri R. Narayanaswami resigned.

[No. 11-A/1-53.]

A. V. PAI, Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT

PORTS

New Delhi, the 14th January 1953

S.R.O. 197.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Scale of Port and Pilotage Charges of the Bombay Port Trust, namely:—

In the said Scale of Port and Pilotage Charges, for paragraph 39 the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely:—

"39. Mooring Fees

	Vessels under 1500 tons net register	Vessels of 1500 tons net register and over.
For use of swinging moorings—		
First day or any part thereof	Rs. 45	Rs. 9
Each subsequent day or any part thereof	Rs. 20	Rs. 40

Note.—A day shall be reckoned as 24 hours from the time the mooring is completed.

[No. 8-PI(210)/52.]

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 198.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce, No. 19-P(27)/37 dated the 23rd October 1937, namely:—

In the Schedule to the said Notification—

1. in column 2 for the words "Fifteen pies" wherever they occur except in the case of item "(1) ships" under entry "II. coasting vessels"—the words "Two annas" shall be substituted;
2. in column 2 against item "(1) ships" under entry "II. coasting vessels"—for the words "Fifteen pies" the words "Eighteen pies" shall be substituted.

[No. 13-PI(103)/52-A]

S.R.O. 199.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 35 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Madras Port Trust Scale of Rates published with the notification of the Government of Madras in the Finance (Marine) Department, No. 39, dated the 1st March 1935, namely:—

In Chapter VIII—Pilotage and other fees—of Book I of the said Scale of Rates—

- (i) the words 'unless otherwise specifically provided' shall be added at the end of the opening paragraph;

- (ii) under the heading "Scale A-General" against item 1 in column 3 (*charge payable*) for the words "Eight ples" the words "Two annas (without surcharge)", shall be substituted.

2. These amendments shall not take effect till the expiration of sixty days from the day on which this notification is published in the Official Gazette.

[No. 13-PI(103)/52.B.]

S. N. CHIB, Dy. Secy.

PORTS

New Delhi, the 15th January 1953

S.R.O. 200.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (k) of sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Cochin Harbour Craft Rules, 1947, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

For Form A, appended to the said Rules, the following form shall be substituted, namely:—

"FORM A

(See rule 4)

Licence granted to owner of harbour craft measuring feet long feet broad and feet deep registered tons. To carry cargo (other than animals) and/or passengers or animals to the extent specified below, to and from the shipping at or off the Port of COCHIN under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the Cochin Harbour Craft Rules, 1947.

MERCHANT SHIPPING

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 201.—The following draft of a further amendment in the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1354, dated the 14th March 1889, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 191 of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923), is published as required by sub-section (3) of the said section, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 28th February 1953.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

For the Appendix to the said Rules, the following Appendix shall be substituted, namely:—

"APPENDIX

Conditions of approval and instructions for drawing and sending samples of disinfectants and list of approved brands.

Instructions for drawing and sending samples of disinfectants.

1. (1) Disinfectants will be tested chemically and bacteriologically. Facilities for such tests exist in the King Institute, Guindy (Madras State) and the Haffkine Institute, Bombay.

(2) Manufacturers desiring the approval of the Government of India to disinfectants—coal tar or other—for use on board ship should submit applications to the Director General of Shipping, Ballard Estate, Bombay. A true copy of the application, together with samples drawn in accordance with the instructions detailed below, should at the same time be sent to one of the institutions named above. They will submit their reports to the Director General of Shipping who will refer the case, with his recommendations, to the Government of India for orders.

(3) In the case of the tests undertaken by the King Institute, Guindy, the fees chargeable are Rs. 30 per sample for chemical or bacteriological test, and Rs. 45 per sample for a combined bacteriological and physical examination. The fees should be paid in a Government Treasury to the credit of the Government of Madras for adjustment under the head "XXVIII—Public Health—Collection of payment for services rendered—Bacteriological Laboratories".

(4) The fees for chemical analysis of disinfectants and for bacteriological examination undertaken by the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, are Rs. 48 and 45 per sample respectively, and should be paid in a Government Treasury to the credit of the Government of Bombay for adjustment under the head "XXVII—Medical—Bacteriological Laboratories Receipts—Miscellaneous fees credited to Government."

2. Liquid disinfectants should be thoroughly stirred or shaken according to circumstances before samples are drawn therefrom. In the case of solid disinfectants specimens should be taken from various points and thoroughly mixed, and the samples required for despatch to the King Institute, Guindy, and the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, should be drawn from the large sample so obtained. The mixing of the specimens should be carried out as expeditiously as possible so as to avoid undue exposure of the material to the atmosphere.

3. If the disinfectant is a liquid, each sample should consist of at least half a gallon of the material. If it is a solid, two-pound samples should be drawn.

4. Samples of liquid disinfectants should be sent in bottles or in tins, and samples of solid disinfectants should be sent in wide-mouthed bottles.

5. Containers of samples should be scrupulously clean. They may be cleaned with water or petrol according to circumstances, but it is essential that the water or petrol should be completely removed by drying the containers before samples are placed in them. Kerosene should not be used for this purpose, as it cannot be completely removed by drying.

6. Bottles containing liquids should be nearly but not completely filled. If they are completely filled the stoppers may be forced open by the expansion of the liquid."

7. All containers should be properly sealed to prevent leakage, and bottles should be carefully packed to avoid breakage in transit.

8. Samples should be carefully labelled. A label may be a tag securely tied to a package or may be pasted on. If a label is pasted on a tin, it should go all the way round the tin and overlap otherwise it will probably fall off. The label should state—

A. Name of material.

B. Name of firm sending sample.

C. Number and date of covering letter under which sample is sent.

9. A sample should not be sent without covering letter. The covering letter should state full details of the sample, including a statement of the manufacturer's formula of the produce sent.

Conditions of approval of disinfectants for ships.

I. Phenol or Carbolic Acid and Coal Tar Disinfectants generally.

Coal tar disinfectants are required to be approved by the Central Government. The approved disinfectant must have a germicidal value, as determined by the British Admiralty test, and must be miscible with sea-water in the manner described on the containers so as to produce a 5 per cent. emulsion or solution which shall show no appreciable separation after standing for six hours at the temperature of the air. It must not be unduly poisonous to higher animals and should not have any destructive action on wood, leather, linen or metals.

II. Chlorine may be carried either in the form of

(a) Stabilised Chloride of Lime.

Chloride of lime must be dry and suitably stabilised yielding not less than 30 per cent. by weight of available chlorine and must be put up in tins of not more than 10 lbs. per tin, the date of issue by the manufacturer being stamped on each tin. Each tin and contents, whether partly used or not, must be renewed within one year of the date stamped on the tin. Full instructions for the use of the powder for cleansing decks, bulkheads, urinals, lavatory basins, etc., must be given on the label attached to each tin. This material is not to be used for the sterilisation of drinking water nor for the sterilisation of dejects, soiled utensils or apparel of persons suffering from a contagious or infectious disease.

If stabilised chloride of lime is carried on board ship the quantity of coal tar-disinfectant may be reduced by not more than 50 per cent. and the amount so reduced must be replaced by an equal weight of stabilised chloride of lime. Solid Chloride of lime disinfectants will be tested for strength, stability, lime and water as follows:—

(1) The chloride of lime must be of approved quality.

(2) It must contain not less than 30 per cent., of available chlorine.

(3) It must contain not less than 4 per cent. of free quick lime (CaO).

(4) The total water existing in all forms, consisting largely, if not entirely of water in combination in the form of calcium hydroxide, must not exceed 8.5 per cent.

(5) It must be of such stability that after being kept for four weeks in an over at (140° F. 2°) the percentage of available chlorine shall not decrease more than 2½.

Or (b) Stabilised Hypochlorite Solution.

If a stabilised solution of hypochlorite of soda is referred to chloride of lime, this preparation may be carried on board in place of chloride of lime, provided the total quantity of available chlorine is the same. The amount of coal tar disinfectant carried may then be reduced by 50 per cent. The conditions and restrictions as to its purpose and use are the same as for chloride of lime. The hypochlorite solution must yield at least 10 per cent., of available chlorine. If the solution should at any time decrease in strength so that the available chlorine falls to less than 8 per cent. it must be replaced as soon as possible. The liquid is to be stored in stoneware jars or other containers, of not less than two gallons nor more than 10 gallons capacity not liable to cause a diminution of the strength of the solution. The jars must be sealed either with stoneware stoppers, or with stoppers which have no appreciable action in diminishing the strength of the solution. Unless it can be shown that the strength of the solution is unaltered, the disinfectant must be renewed at least once a year. The date of sealing the containers and directions for use must be stated on a label adhering firmly to the jar.

Stabilised hypochlorite solution will be tested for strength and stability. The stability of the solution will be tested by maintaining the liquid at 25° C. for twenty-eight days, when the available chlorine must not have decreased by more than 10 per cent. of the total available chlorine originally present.

Or (c) In ships in which a sea-water electroliser is installed, capable of giving an unlimited quantity of sodium hypochloride solution containing not less than 0.1 per cent. of available chlorine, the quantity of coal tar disinfectant carried may be reduced by not more than 50 per cent. The type of electroliser must be approved by the Central Government, and subject to inspection from time to time. The conditions and restrictions as to the purpose and use of the hypochlorite solution are the same as those for chloride of lime or hypochloride solution in tins.

III. Stabilised chloride of lime put up in ½ lb. tins is intended to be used for sterilising drinking water. Instructions for use will be found on pages 7—9 of the 1946 edition of the Ship Captain's Medical Guide. The following conditions must be fulfilled before chloride of lime for treatment of drinking water can be approved:—

- (1) The chloride of lime must be of approved quality.
- (2) It must contain not less than 24 per cent. and not more than 26 per cent. available chlorine.
- (3) It must contain not less than 14 per cent. of free quick lime (CaO).
- (4) The total water existing in all forms, consisting largely, if not entirely, of the water in combination in the form of calcium hydroxide, must not exceed 7.5 per cent.
- (5) It shall be of such stability that after passing four weeks in an oven kept at 140 °F (± 2) the percentage of available chlorine shall not decrease more than 2.
- (6) The powder to be put up in ½ lb. tins, the date of issue by the manufacturer to be stamped on the base of each tin.
- (7) Each tin and contents (except the measure which may be used again) whether partially used or not, to be renewed within one year following the date stamped on the tin.
- (8) Each tin to contain a measure, made of a material resistant to chlorine, to contain 60 grains of the powder, when full, i.e., sufficient to chlorinate approximately 200 gallons of water.

List of approved Brands

The following disinfectants have been approved by the President. He may at any time withdraw his approval of any disinfectant that fails to pass the required standard:—

Antifect 18/20	Hycol.
Bell's Fluid	Hygeia.
Burbonl	Hyphenoid.
Carbolic Acid, Calvert's No. 5	
Carbolic Acid, pure, Young and Co's No. 3	Ialine Fluid, Special No. 3.
Celtyl	Ialine Fluid, Special No. 5.
Cofectant	Ialine Fluid, Special No. 7.
Crephol	Ialine Fluid, Special No. 8.
Cresolution, No. 1 Grade	Izal.
Cresolution, No. 2 Grade	Izal, Crude.
Cresolution, No. 4 Grade	Jeyes' Corporation Fluid.
Cyllin, Crude, Jeyes	Kara Fluid.
Cyllin, Jeyes' Special Fluid	Kerol.
Daykoline	Kerol Farm.
D. G. Fluid, No. 1	Kilcrobe.
Disfectall, No. 2	Kilsol.
Disolite H. C.	Kingston Brand.
Edwards Climax Sanitary Fluid	Lactar.
Evansol	Lawes' W. O. Fluid W/A Grade.
Exenol	Lawesol.
Ferry "Extra"	Liquor Cresoli Saponatus.
Graesser-Monsanto 25 per cent.	Little's Fluid.
Creosote Soluble	Lysol (Boots')
Mensol	Lysolat or Lysotab.
W. O. H. Fluid	Lysolid.
Municipal.	Microcide, made by Shalimar Tar Products (1935) Limited.
	Monsanto Disinfecting Fluid, White.
	Seawater disinfectant.
	Septol, White.
	Smith's Special Carbolated Sanitary Fluid.

Neslab Solid Lysol	Snowdol Fluid.
Pacolin, or Disinfectol	Standard.
Pestdoom Fortis	Stenrol.
Pharos Cocccient disinfectant fluid	Utoline I.
Pyramid	Utoline II.
Railene	"Vetcersol" Wright's.
Sacol (Five Occans)	Voxan White Fluid.
Sal-Hycol	Vulcun T. P. O.
Sanitas Okol	Wright's Disinfecting Fluid.
Sanophen A.	Xtol.
Sanophen White	Zondo-Sal".

[No. 58-M.A.(1)/51.]

S. K. GHOSH, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, HOUSING AND SUPPLY*New Delhi, the 16th January 1953*

S.R.O. 202.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952 (XXX of 1952), the Central Government hereby directs that the powers exercisable by it by or under sections 7, 8 and 13 of the said Act, in respect of the property situated within the State of Manipur, shall also be exercisable by the Chief Commissioner of Manipur.

[No. 665-WII/53.]

K. K. SHARMA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR*New Delhi, the 17th January 1953*

S.R.O. 203.—In pursuance of clause (c) of section 2 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour No. LR-11(100), dated the 26th September, 1950, namely:—

In column 2 of the Schedule to the said notification, against the entry "Tripura", for the words "Divisional Officers in respect of industrial establishments situated within their respective divisions in Tripura", the words "Labour Officer, Tripura" shall be substituted.

[No. LR-11(100).]

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 204.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award of Shri V. N. Dikshitulu, Industrial Tribunal, Visakhapatnam, in an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company and their workmen regarding payment of bonus for the year 1950.

BEFORE THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL*Dated the 5th January 1953***PRESENT:**

Sri V. N. Dikshitulu, sole member of the Industrial Tribunal.

No. LR-2(370), MINISTRY OF LABOUR, DATED 14-8-1952.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, NEW DELHI.

Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company, K.G.F., Mysore State and their workmen.

AWARD

1. The Government of India, under Sections 7 and 10 of Act XIV of 1947 constituted an Industrial Tribunal of which I am the sole member and referred to it

an industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Champion Reef Gold Mining Company and their workmen regarding payment of bonus for the year 1950, for adjudication.

2. I called upon the workmen to file a written statement about the nature of their claim. Accordingly they filed a statement signed by the Honorary Secretary for the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association, claiming bonus equivalent to four months' basic wages plus dearness allowance with interest thereon at 5 per cent. from 1st January 1951, to all workmen who were on the rolls in 1950 subject to the condition that those who were on the rolls for part of the year should receive proportionate bonus. They based the claim on the grounds that there is a gap between living wage and actual wage which has to be filled up by the grant of bonus and that the Champion Reef Gold Mine made huge profit which would have a great amount of available surplus and that even otherwise payment of bonus must be based on principles of social need and exigency.

3 The Management on being called upon to file a reply, filed a reply written statement signed by the Superintendent for the Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd., which refers to the existence of four Mining Companies; (i) The Mysore Gold Mining Company (K.G.F.) Ltd., (ii) The Champion Reef Gold Mines of India (K.G.F.) Ltd., (iii) The Oorgaum Gold Mining Company of India (K.G.F.) Ltd., (iv) Nundydroog Mines (K.G.F.) Ltd., having their registered offices at Oorgaum which are subsidiaries of four corresponding Companies registered in the United Kingdom which transferred their assets and liabilities to the subsidiary companies in 1951. The four Companies can be called Mysore Mine, Champion Reef Mine, Oorgaum Mine, and Nungydroog Mine, respectively for the sake of brevity. It is stated that the four companies took on lease from the Government of Mysore for purposes of carrying on mining and connected operations contiguous areas running south to north and are managed by the same managers John Taylor & Sons (India) Ltd., and have one central administration and that allied establishments like the K.G.F. Electricity Department, K.G.F. Hospital and the Watch and Ward are common to all the four companies, that conditions and terms of employment, amenities and benefits, the rates of wages, allowances, bonuses and leave are common to all the employees of the four companies and allied establishments which consisted of 21395 in 1950 of which 4767 were the employees of the Champion Reef Mine; that for 1950 the Labour Associations of the 4 Mines put up a uniform demand for 4 months' wages plus dearness allowance as bonus; that agreements were entered into by all the Labour Associations, except the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association, for grant of 26 days' basic wages as bonus for 1950 and that the Managements of Nundydroog Mine, Oorgaum Mine and the Mysore Mine decided to grant bonus on the uniform basis as a gesture of good will to labour though they could ill afford to pay any bonus for the year 1950 but that the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association which at first pressed that employees of all 4 mines should be treated alike changed its mind later and wanted higher bonus for the employees of Champion Reef Mine and that this has resulted in the present dispute. The Management expressed its readiness to pay 26 days' basic wages as bonus for the employees of the Champion Reef Mine and contended that though the Champion Reef Mine made some profit and paid dividend of 15 per cent., the surplus is not so great as to warrant payment of bonus of 4 months' wages and that moreover there is likelihood of industrial peace being disturbed if labour employed in any one mine is given preferential treatment and that the workmen in Kolar Gold Fields are being paid living wages and that it is necessary to keep the cost of production within economic limits and that any increase thereof over the present level will prove detrimental to the interests of the industry as well as of the employees.

4. At the commencement of the enquiry Mr. Sule who represented the workmen stated that the claim of the workmen for bonus at 4 months' basic wages plus dearness allowance would not be pressed and that the claim would be confined to 4 months' basic wages. This statement is obviously the result of the observations of the Labour Appellate Tribunal made in the case reported in the November part of 1952-II-L.L.J. at page 590 (Distillery and Brewer Workers' Union Vs. Dyer Meakin Brewery Ltd.) which might not have been available when the written statement of the workmen was prepared.

5. During the enquiry both sides agreed that any discussion about the existence or otherwise of any gap between living wage and actual wage is unnecessary in this case in view of the decision of the Full Bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal reported in 1950-II-L.L.J. 1247 (The Mill Owners Association, Bombay Vs. The Rashtriya Mill Muzdoor Sangh, Bombay) in which, after considering all aspects of the legal basis in support of a claim to bonus, the Full Bench decided that bonus

should depend on profits and evolved a formula to ascertain the availability of surplus profits, after deducting from gross profits certain prior and necessary charges and making allowance for reservations for depreciation and rehabilitation and modernization of machinery and buildings and after allowing reasonable return on capital and reserves used as working capital, upon which alone the liability to pay bonus and the quantum of bonus should depend. Hence no enquiry was held into living wage in Kolar Gold Fields and the actual wage. In the case reported in 1952-II-L.L.J. 624 (Textile Mills, Madhyapradesh Vs. Their Workmen) a bench of the Labour Appellate Tribunal held that in the above Full Bench case the Tribunal incorporated the principles of social justice in a wide sense and that that decision was a dispensation of social justice within appropriate limits. Hence no particular attention need be diverted to the contention in para. 12 of the written statement of the workmen that bonus should depend on the principles of social need and exigency in cases where the concern made no profit. Hence what remains is the application of the formula evolved by the Full Bench to the facts of this case. The Management produced a printed copy of the audited Report and Accounts for 15 months ended 31st March 1951 which is marked as Ex-M24 the correctness of which is in no way challenged and hence must form the source of all figures necessary for the working out of the formula. In 1950 the Champion Reef Mine was a sterling Company and hence accounts were kept in pounds, shillings and pence and conversion into rupees at recognised rate of exchange is necessary for our purposes. From 1st April 1951 Rupee Company came into existence and took over the assets and liabilities of the sterling company. Hence the period of accounts for 1950 was extended up to 31st March 1951 covering 15 months. Hence to get at the corresponding figures for 12 months from 1st January 1950 to 31st December 1950, the results arrived at by computations with the figures got from Ex-M24 will have to be multiplied by 4/5.

6. In advance of the enquiry, I requested the management to prepare their version of the working of the formula of the Full Bench and the management was kind enough to supply a statement which is marked as Ex-M30 in which the formula was worked out not only in respect of the Champion Reef Mine but also in respect of the other three mining companies, with a request that this should be treated as confidential under Section 21 of Act XIV of 1947. Hence I cannot discuss in detail any part of this statement but the resultant effect can be noticed at least in respect of the Champion Reef Mine viz. that there would be a surplus of Rs. 11.55 Lacs. On behalf of the workmen it was pointed out that this statement was inaccurate in one respect viz. the amount deducted under the head "Costs:—per Revenue Account" included the amount of bonus for 1949 actually paid during the period covered by Ex-M24 and that it should be excluded. The management conceded this but contended that the amounts of Incometax, Additional Royalty and Contribution which would depend upon profits would then have to be increased and on the 2nd day of the enquiry prepared an addendum and filed it after giving a copy to the other side. By oversight I did not give it an exhibit mark then. I mark it as Ex-M30(a) now. The total result of Exs-M30 and M30(a) is that the surplus becomes Rs. 11.76 Lacs. In Ex-M30(a) bonus of daily rated employees and monthly rated employees is added back but somehow the bonus of covenanted employees shown in Ex-M29 was not added back. There is a request that Ex-M29 also should be treated as confidential. Hence I cannot refer to the figure of the said bonus. Taking it into consideration the surplus as per Ex-M30(a) will come to Rs. 11.78 Lacs. On behalf of the workers a request was made to the Management to supply a statement of the reserves used as working capital during the relevant period so as to explain the return of interest claimed in Ex-M30. A statement was supplied to me and a copy to the other side on the second day of the enquiry. Mr. Sule for the workers did not raise any objection to the accuracy thereof. By oversight I did not mark it then. I mark it as Ex-M30(b) now.

7. Some of the items of deductions from profits shown in Ex-M30 require explanation. The Mining Company took on lease a certain area from the Government of Mysore and had to pay to the said Government Royalty, Additional Royalty and Contribution. Hence these are necessary charges. The figures shown against the said heads are not disputed. Another deduction made is "Provision for Depreciation and Development Expenditure Reserve being 15 per cent. of Costs". The Full Bench decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal and other subsequent reported cases evolved elaborate systems for calculating reserves to provide for depreciation and rehabilitation and modernisation of machinery and buildings in various industries. The case on hand requires quite a different treatment. An agreement was entered into by the 4 Mining Companies and the Government of Mysore (a copy of which is Ex-M32) subject to which mining operations should be carried on. One of the terms is that a sum up to 15 per cent. of the expenses of the Lessees shown as debit items in their published revenue account or income and

expenditure account should be reserved for depreciation and development expenditure of a capital nature such as search for new ore, purchase of machinery etc., and for renewals and replacements. This reserve includes the item of search for new ore besides the items allowed by the Full Bench formula. The Full Bench Formula was evolved in respect of Textile Mills though general principles applicable to other industries also were enunciated. Hence the formula should be given sufficient elasticity to suit other industries. There can be nothing in Textile Industry corresponding to need for search for new ore in Mining industry. For that reason alone a reserve for search for new ore should be allowed in Mining industries in general. Whatever that be, in this particular case it cannot but be allowed because mining operations can be performed only subject to the condition of making the said item of reserve as per the agreement and hence it stands to reason that the reserve should be deducted from gross profits to ascertain the available surplus.

8. On the 2nd day of the enquiry, on behalf of the workmen a statement of their version of computation showing the surplus available was filed after giving a copy to the other side. By oversight I failed to mark it as an exhibit. Now I mark it as Ex-W2. It shows a surplus of Rs. 20,21,480. All the necessary figures found in it are taken from Ex-M24 itself. Hence the difference between the surplus as per Ex-W2 and that as per Ex-M30 and Ex-M30(a) can be due to different modes of computation adopted which I shall try to examine. One single item in Ex-W2 which is responsible for the biggest amount of difference is item 9 "Taxation at 10 sh per £." The amount of tax is calculated on the balance left after deducting items 3 to 8 from the total of items 1 and 2. This is definitely wrong because Additional Royalty and Contribution are paid out of profits and hence they cannot be exempt from Incometax unlike Royalty which is a necessary item of expenditure for the production of gold and will be deducted from the cost of gold produced for purposes of ascertaining profits which are taxable. The total of items 6 and 7 is £ 2,01,525 and taxation thereon at the rate shown in item 9 should be £ 1,00,762½ which works out at Rs. 13,43,500 at the rate of conversion ratio shown in item 14. Therefore the surplus as per item 14 has to be reduced by Rs. 13,43,500 when it becomes Rs. 6,77,980 which is much smaller than the surplus arrived at by the management. This surplus has become so small as that because in Ex-W2 rough and ready methods of calculations are adopted *viz.*, taxation at 10sh. in the £ instead of 4½ per cent. shown in Ex-M30 and conversion ratio of Rs. 40/3 per £ instead of 1sh 5 31/32d. per rupee as in Ex-M30. Under these circumstances it is impossible to place any reliance on Ex-W2.

9. I am of opinion that the computation of surplus as in Ex-M30 and Ex-M30(a) is fairly accurate subject to the correction which I proposed making the surplus Rs. 11-78 Lacs.

10. At the request of the workers, the Management filed a statement of wage bills, bonus paid etc., for 1948, 1949 and 1950, with a request that it should be treated as confidential. Hence I cannot discuss the actual figures mentioned therein. I can only state the result of my examination thereof. For the year 1950 monthly rated employees and covenanted employees were actually paid bonus. The claims of daily rated workers is in dispute now. Four months' basic wages *i.e.*, 1/3 of the basic wage bill of daily rated workers comes to Rs. 5-33 Lacs and if bonus paid to monthly rated and covenanted employees be added, the total bonus bill will be Rs. 5-90 Lacs. Ex-M 24 shows that a dividend of £48750 was declared for 15 months. For 12 months it works out at £39000 equivalent to Rs. 5-20 Lacs. The surplus of Rs. 11-78 as per Ex-M30 and Ex-M30(a) as corrected by me, is more than sufficient to cover the bonus bill and declared dividend and the concern has still a surplus of Rs. 0-68 Lacs. Moreover, the amount of bonus that may be awarded will be exempt from income-tax so that the provision made for income-tax in Ex-M30 gets reduced by Rs. 2-19 Lacs (at 4½ per cent. on Rs. 5-33 Lacs). Therefore the surplus available to the concern after paying bonus and dividend will be Rs. 2-87 Lacs. Thus the employees get Rs. 5-90 Lacs, the shareholders get Rs. 5-20 Lacs and the concern still retains Rs. 2-19 Lacs from the surplus available after making all other necessary provisions according to the Full Bench formula. This, in my opinion, will be a fair allocation among the employees, shareholders and the concern itself who are claimants to the surplus according to the decision reported in Labour Appeal Cases March 1952 at page 133 (Nizam Sugar Factory Ltd.). Therefore I am of clear opinion that the surplus even according to the admitted case of the management itself as disclosed in Ex-M30 and Ex-M30(a) justifies the claim to bonus of 4 months' basic wages. Therefore it is superfluous to investigate whether there are any inaccuracies in the said documents which will have the effect of further raising the amount of surplus.

11. The previous discussion shows that the contention of the Management that the available surplus of the Champion Reef Mine is not so great as to warrant the

grant of bonus of four months' wages is not correct. Such being the case, I shall proceed to consider the next objection raised by the Management in their reply statement viz. that their workmen should receive bonus of 26 days' wages for the sake of uniformity of treatment of all workmen of the 4 companies on the Kolar Gold Fields.

12. The first ground urged in support of the uniformity is that otherwise there will be industrial unrest at the Kolar Gold Fields. This is a mere expression of fear not supported by any evidence of past experiences. I do not mean to say that there was never industrial unrest at the Kolar Gold Fields but I mean that it is not contended or proved by evidence that there was industrial unrest at any time due to unequal scales of bonus awarded by the different mining companies to their respective workmen. If it is a mere fear of the Management of the Champion Reef Mine for the future not rooted in anything that happened in the past, it ought to be easily allayed by what happened during the course of the enquiry in this case. Mr. Sule who appeared for the workmen dramatically announced that he worked for labour all his life and that he addressed a public meeting of about 15,000 workmen of the Kolar Gold Fields on the previous evening and that the office bearers of all the Labour Associations of Kolar Gold Fields were present with him in the hall where this Tribunal was holding enquiry and that with their consent and with his impression of the sense of the workers gained at the meeting of the previous evening, he was making a public announcement that no unrest would follow the grant of higher bonus to the workers of Champion Reef Mine than to the workers of the other 3 mines and that on the other hand the workers of the other 3 mines would feel glad over the event. If in spite of all this unrest follows as a result of the grant of higher bonus, it should be considered by all concerned as most unreasonable and will have to be dealt with accordingly.

13. It cannot be truly contended that in the past bonus was received consistently on a uniform scale by the workmen of all the 4 mining companies. There were some years in which such uniformity prevailed but it was due to amicable agreements between the employers and employees in those years. Uniformity attained during such years cannot help the contention that uniformity should be enforced when there is no agreement. There was an Industrial Dispute in respect of bonus for 1947 and 1948 payable in 1948 and 1949 and an Industrial Tribunal was constituted. Its award is Ex-M25. It shows that no bonus was awarded for 1947 and that bonus of half a month's wages was awarded to the workers of three companies and that no bonus was awarded for the workers of Oorgaum Mine for 1948. The Oorgaum Mine did not then think of paying bonus to its workmen for the sake of uniformity and there is no evidence that any industrial unrest followed. This shows that neither the employers nor the employees were much concerned about the theory of uniformity.

14. Another ground in support of uniformity urged by the management is that conditions and terms of employment, amenities, benefits, rates of wages, allowances and leave are all common to the workmen of all the 4 companies and that therefore bonus also must be uniform. I cannot accept this argument. Rates of wages, allowances and amenities given to workmen depend upon sheer physical needs of the workmen and members of their families which must of course be uniform in the compact area of the Kolar Gold Fields and hence the rates of wages etc., must, in all reasonableness, be uniform. But bonus depends upon profits made by a concern during the year in question. Profits cannot be expected to be and are not in fact uniform for all the companies and hence there can be no valid reason for uniform rate of bonus being awarded for the workmen of different concerns except when it is a matter of agreement. It is not complained that the Labour Association of Champion Reef Mine never agreed whereas the other three Association agreed, three labour associations and went back upon the agreement. Labour Association of Champion Reef Mine never agreed whereas the other three Association agreed. The reason for the agreement by the other three Associations is obvious. A look at Ex-M30 shows that there was no surplus available in regard to the said three Mining Companies so that their workmen would not get any bonus except by agreement with the Management. Therefore the fact that those 3 Associations agreed to bonus of 26 days' wages cannot be a reason for this Tribunal to award similar bonus to the workmen of the Champion Reef Mine. It is not contended or proved that Champion Reef Mine contributed any funds to the other three mines to enable the latter to pay bonus to their workmen in spite of there being no surplus or that such a thing was induced by any thing said or done by the Labour Association of the Champion Reef Mine or that the Association raised a hope or expectation in the mind of the Management that the Labour Association of the Champion Reef Mine also would accept a bonus of 26 days' wages in consideration of similar bonus being granted to the workmen of the other three Mines. The Management merely

complained that the Labour Association of the Champion Reef Mine at first advocated equal treatment for all workmen of all the 4 companies but later changed its mind and insisted on higher bonus to the workmen of Champion Reef Mine. It is only a complaint of failure to come to an agreement. On behalf of the workmen in this case Mr. Sule submitted at the enquiry that even now the Labour Association of Champion Reef Mine is an advocate of uniform treatment of the workmen of all the 4 companies and that the Association is prepared to sacrifice its claim to bonus of 4 months' wages and to accept uniform scale of bonus if the Management of all the 4 Companies is prepared to award a bonus of one month's wages more than the bonus already paid to the workmen of the other 3 companies. Obviously it was not acceptable to the Management for there was no response from that end. Thus it will be seen that both sides want uniformity by agreement but each side wants the uniformity to be on its own terms. Such claims to uniformity carry the parties no where.

15. On the Kolar Gold Fields there are 4 different companies maintaining separate accounts and separate balance sheets and profit and loss statements are published (vide Ex-M24 and M33 to M38). The 4 companies happened to be managed for the time being by the same company viz., Messrs. John Taylor and Sons (India) Ltd. This circumstance cannot be a reason for awarding same scale of bonus to workmen of all 4 companies based on pooled profits of the 4 companies. It is only in a case where one and the same company conducted more than one business with separate establishment but kept one single balance sheet and profit and loss statement for all the businesses, bonus for all the employees in all the establishments can be determined with reference to the combined profit and not individual profit of each business. In such a case the shareholders of the company get dividend or no dividend on the trading results of all the businesses put together. In our case, Ex-M24 and M33 to M38 disclose that the fortunes of the shareholders of each company in the matter of dividends followed the trading results of that company irrespective of the fortunes of the shareholders of other Companies, even though all the Companies were managed by one and the same managing agents. That being so there is no particular reason why uniformity in the fortunes of the employees of all the companies should be enforced by an award. If it is a matter of agreement it would of course stand on quite a different footing.

16. In the above discussion I have considered all the grounds put forward in the reply statement of the Management in support of their contention that bonus should be on a uniform scale for all the workmen of the four companies. During the enquiry a further case was developed viz., that the question of bonus should be determined "industry-wise and not unit-wise", the expression being borrowed from some of the decisions of the Labour Appellate Tribunal reported in (1) 1951-I-L.L.J. 469 (The Sugar Mills of Behar), (2) 1951-II-L.L.J. 354 (Textile Mills, Ahmedabad) and (3) 1952-I-L.L.J. 615 (The Sugar Mills, Uttar Pradesh). This contention suffers from the fact that it was not raised in the reply statement, even though the management had ample opportunity and time. In the reply statement it was contended that Champion Reef Mine had some surplus but that it would not warrant grant of bonus of 4 months' wages and that the other 3 companies could ill afford to pay any bonus. It was no where stated that the Industry as a whole could not pay bonus. Thus the treatment of the subject in the reply statement was unit-wise and not industry-wise. But still I suppose I must deal with the contention as Industrial Tribunals are not governed by rules of Civil Procedure in respect of pleadings.

17. In the three cases cited above, the Industrial Disputes referred to the Tribunals consisted of differences that arose between the Managements of large number of mills in specified regions and the workmen of all the mills and the parties to the enquiries made by the Tribunals were Associations of the Employers and Federations of Labour Associations, though in some cases the Management of particular concerns or individual Labour Associations or Labourers were permitted to be separately represented. In any event the employers and employees of the entire industry in the region were represented and hence it was possible for the Tribunals to pass awards determining bonus so as to bind both the employers and employees of the entire industry in the region. In our case the reference by the Government is the difference between the employers and employees of Champion Reef Mine only and not any dispute between the employers and employees of the entire Gold Mining Industry in Kolar Gold Fields and the employers and employees of the other Companies are not parties to the enquiry and are not represented before this Tribunal. Hence I can pass an award binding on the employers and employees of the Champion Reef Mine only and not of the other units of the Industry. On behalf of the Management it is urged that there was no reference by the Government industry-wise because there was no dispute in the case of three companies and that I should settle the rate of bonus industry-wise and pass an award for such bonus binding on the employers and employees of the Champion Reef Mine only.

The reason mentioned for there being no industry-wise reference is correct; but, the fact that there was dispute in regard to the employers and employees of one unit only whereas there was agreement in regard to other 3 units must be traced to the fact that negotiations must have been carried on or at any rate agreements must have been entered into, unit wise and not industry-wise. Again the proposed method by which I should settle the rate of bonus industry-wise and pass an award binding on one unit only can lead to serious injustice and cannot be undertaken. Suppose, on a consideration of the question industry-wise the Tribunal, in agreement with the contention of the management, comes to the conclusion that there was no available surplus for the industry taken as a whole and that hence no bonus can be awarded, then I shall have to pass an award accordingly even though the employers voluntarily offered 26 days' wages as bonus. It is no answer to say that in that contingency the award may be for bonus of 26 days' wages; for, that would not be an award of the Tribunal based on available surplus considering the industry as a whole but would simply be one embodying the wishes of the Management. On the other hand suppose I come to the conclusion that the available surplus of the industry as a whole justifies the award of bonus of 2 months' wages, I shall have to pass an award granting such bonus in respect of one unit only leaving the workmen of other units untouched. The result will surely be dissatisfaction all round; for the settlement industry-wise will then have the effect of reducing the claim of Champion Reef Mine Labour Association from 4 months' wages to 2 months' wages, without having the least effect of raising the rate of bonus for the workmen of the other 3 units. Thus the three units will merely act as a drag on the Labour of the 4th unit without the 4th unit being able to confer any advantage on the Labour of the other 3 units. That will be an intolerable situation. If the units are left to themselves the Labour of each unit can at least thank its own stars for having given different quantities of profits to their respective units. But the proposed course artificially interferes with the fortunes of the better placed unit to its disadvantage without being able to confer any corresponding advantage on the less fortunate units. Again, it is no answer to say that this difficulty can be obviated by awarding 26 days' wages as bonus, for the reasons already mentioned.

18. An Industrial Dispute in regard to bonus for the years 1947 and 1948 payable in 1948 and 1949 arose between the employers and employees of all the 4 companies and Ex-M25 is the award of the Industrial Tribunal in that case. It does not reveal that the employers then contended that the question should be settled industry-wise. In any event the Tribunal dealt with the question unit-wise only as can be clearly gathered from the following concluding sentence of para. 2 at page 34 of Ex-M25 viz. "All that we can do is to find out whether the demand for bonus is tenable and if so to give something to labour if it is deserved and if the company concerned can bear the burden." The capacity of the industry as a whole to bear the burden of bonus was not at all considered. Then the resources of the companies separately were considered and bonus was awarded to the Labour of 3 companies and not in the case of one company and the bonus was linked to dividends and not to available surplus of the entire industry. If a settlement industry-wise was not resorted to even when the entire industry was before the Tribunal, there should be less excuse for settlement industry-wise when the reference is a dispute in regard to one unit only and when the entire industry is not represented before the Tribunal.

19. The three decisions above cited did not lay down any proposition of law or principle, applicable to all industries and to all regions, to the effect that question of bonus should be settled industry-wise. The Tribunal decided in the particular cases that the question of bonus in regard to the Sugar Industries of Behar and Uttar Pradesh and Textile Industry of Ahmedabad should be settled industry-wise. Hence those decisions can at all be applied to the Gold Mining Industry of Kolar Gold Fields only by analogy which will be justified only if the reasons which influenced the decisions in those cases are present in this case also. The members of the Tribunal which decided the 2 Sugar Mills cases were identical and they gave the same reasons in both cases which are found in paras. 27 and 7 of the respective reports. It was found in both the cases that all factors which enter into the cost of production of sugar were standardized for each year by awards or Government orders or otherwise e.g., wage scale, price of cane, sale price of sugar produced by all mills and hence it was considered desirable that therefore a collective claim for bonus from labour should be entertained industry-wise and considered. This is certainly a conclusion arrived at on the strength of a finding of fact. Hence there must be allegation and proof of the fact before a similar conclusion can be arrived at in our case. There is neither allegation nor proof in this case. The available materials, if at all, disclose that there was no standardization of several factors which enter into the cost of production of Gold and sale price of Gold in the Kolar Gold Mines. It is stated in the reply statement that the ore in Champion

Reef Mine is richer than in the other three mines, which circumstance permitted making of more profits by Champion Reef Mine than by the other Mines. It is also stated in the same statement that the price of Gold varies with the purchasing power of the community as it is not an essential commodity. These two statements clearly disclose that there has been no standardization and that there can be none. There is no doubt an allegation that wage scales are common to all the companies but it does not mean that wage scales were standardized with a view to standardize cost of production. Mere uniformity of scales of wages in all the units, even if it does exist, is not the same as the standardization thereof with a view to standardize the cost of production of Gold by awards or Government orders. The purpose of standardization is to secure the commodity to the community at a reasonable price, at the same time securing a fair and uniform margin of profit to the industry. Under such standardized conditions, there cannot be marked differences in profits of one unit and profits of another unit, thus making it possible to relate bonus industry-wise to profits industry-wise. In our case the price of Gold is admittedly allowed to find its own level by the fluctuations of the purchasing power of the community which means that there is no standardization of the price in the interests of the community. Hence there is no occasion for standardization of other factors which precede the sale of gold. Therefore what remains is only "economic limits of the cost of production" which is a consideration applicable to any business unit-wise and in the interests of the concern without any particular regard for the interests of the community at large. The fact, therefore, that in the reply statement the management pleaded that it is necessary to keep the cost of production of gold within economic limits and that any further rise above the present level will be disastrous reveals lack of any standardization in this industry.

20. In the Ahmedabad Textile Mills case no particular reasons are given why the question of bonus was dealt with industry-wise. One thing can be noticed. The committee on Profit Sharing reported that Profit Sharing must normally be unit-wise but that in certain selected cases it should be industry-cum-locality basis and that to begin with it should be tried out in the textile industry in Bombay, Ahmedabad and Sholapur. Extracts of the report are quoted at page 984 of 1950-I-L.L.J. Therefore it may safely be taken that the departure from the normal rule of unit-wise settlement was being tried at Ahmedabad. In our case there is no proof of conditions justifying the experimentation on the industry-wise basis which is an exception to the normal rule.

21. Supposing for arguments sake, that the question of bonus in this case has to be tackled industry-wise, the next question is about the mode in which it has to be tackled. In this connection a reference has to be made to the confidential document Ex-M30. It shows no surplus for 3 companies and shows the existence of surplus for one company and consolidating trading results of the 4 companies, the last column shows that there was no surplus. On the strength of this information it is urged on behalf of the management that it must be held that the Gold Industry of Kolar Gold Fields taken as a whole is not in a position to pay any bonus. I cannot accept this contention as correct. Even in the above mentioned cases in which the question of bonus was tackled industry-wise, trading results of concerns which had no surplus were not consolidated with the trading results of concerns which had surplus. In the Sugar Mills Cases, bonus on production basis and on the basis of rate of profit per maund according the Tariff Board were awarded, as profit and loss accounts were not found useful. Hence there was no consolidation of trading results of all mills. In the Ahmedabad Textile Mills case, the trading results of mills which did not have surplus to justify grant of bonus and which were therefore exempted from payment of bonus were ignored and were not consolidated with trading results of mills which had surplus and hence could pay bonus. Not only mills which showed actual loss in their balance sheets but also mills which showed some profit in their balance sheets which would be reduced to loss if depreciation etc., were deducted, were excluded from consolidation. Therefore there is authority for consolidation of the trading results of such unit in an industry as have surplus and hence are in a position to pay bonus and there is no authority to consolidate the trading results of units which have no surplus with trading results of units which have surplus. That is but reasonable because units which have no surplus are in all cases exempted from paying bonus even when the question is tackled industry-wise. That being so there is no justice in using their trading results for merely reducing the consolidated surplus of other units which are able to pay bonus with the result that bonus paid to workers of the units which have surplus gets reduced to the advantage of the employers of those units without conferring corresponding advantage on the employees of the units which have no surplus. Therefore in our case if we deal industry-wise the trading results of 3 units which have no surplus have to be kept out of consolidation and those units should be exempted from paying bonus. There remains only one unit

which has a surplus. Hence there is no question of consolidation here at all and bonus has to be awarded on the trading results of that unit. Viewed in this fashion the question whether bonus should be tackled industry-wise, or unit-wise has no practical bearing in our case and the workmen of the Champion Reef Mine are entitled to bonus of 4 months' basic wages.

22. There is no valid basis for the workmen's claim to interest on bonus. If the management did not budge from their offer of bonus of 28 days' wages the workmen also did not budge an inch, till the time of the enquiry, from their claim that the bonus should be 4 months' wages plus dearness allowance. Neither side is getting fully what it wanted. Hence the delay in the payment of bonus cannot be placed exclusively at the door of the management so as to justify the claim to interest, even if it can be justified by the delay.

23. In the result my award is as follows:—Bonus of 4 months' basic wages at rates prevalent on 31st December 1950 must be paid to all the daily rated workmen of the Champion Reef Mine who were on its rolls in the year 1950. Those workmen who happen to be on the rolls for part of the year should be paid bonus proportionate to the period during which they were on the rolls at the rate of basic wage prevalent on the date on which they left service if it happened to be earlier than 31st December 1950. If there be any workmen who are paid by the work done, the rate of their wages should be calculated as the average for the last month of their service in 1950 or the month of December 1950 as the case may be. If the services of any of the workmen were terminated during 1950 for misconduct which resulted in financial loss to the company, such loss, when lawfully ascertained, should be a first charge on the bonus payable to such workman. If any workman died during or subsequent to 1950 bonus due to him should be paid to his legal heirs. Each side shall bear its own costs.

VISAKHAPATNAM;

Dated the 5th January, 1953.

V. N. DIKSHITULU,
Industrial Tribunal.

APPENDIX OF EVIDENCE

Witnesses examined for both sides.

'NIL'

List of Documents Marked.

For Workers.

W1. Table showing the progress of the Champion Reef Gold Mine.

W2. Computation showing the surplus available for the year 1950.

For Management.

- Ex-M1. 27-8-1951. Letter from the Oorgaum Mines Labour Association to the Superintendent.
- Ex-M2. 28-8-1951. Letter from the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association to the Superintendent.
- Ex-M3. 30-8-1951. Do.
- Ex-M4. 17/21-9-51. Letter from the Labour Commissioner to the Superintendent.
- Ex-M5. 29-9-1951. Letter from the Superintendent to the Labour Commissioner.
- Ex-M6. 11-10-1951. Letter from the Oorgaum Mine Labour Association to the Superintendent.
- Ex-M7. 12-10-1951. Letter from the Superintendent to the Oorgaum Mine Labour Association.
- Ex-M8. 17-12-1951. Letter from the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association to the Superintendent.
- Ex-M9. 17-12-1951. Letter from the Superintendent to the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association.
- Ex-M10. 4-1-1952. Agreement between Oorgaum Labour Association and the Superintendent. (Same as in item No. 21.)
- Ex-M11. 4-1-1952. Letter from the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association to the Superintendent.
- Ex-M12. 6-1-1952. Letter from the Superintendent to Champion Reef Mine Labour Association.
- Ex-M13. 6-1-1952. Letter from the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association to the Superintendent.

For Management—Contd.

Ex-M14.	10-1-1952.	Letter from the Superintendent to Champion Reef Mine Labour Association.
Ex-M15.	11-1-1952.	Letter from the Champion Reef Mine Labour Association to Labour Commissioner.
Ex-M16.	18-1-1952.	Letter from the Conciliator to Superintendent.
Ex-M17.	22-1-1952.	Letter from the Labour Commissioner to the Superintendent.
Ex-M18.	31-1-1952.	Minutes of conciliation.
Ex-M19.	15-2-1952.	Minutes of conciliation by Labour Commissioner.
Ex-M20.	2-2-1951.	Agreement between managements and Labour Associations of all Companies.
Ex-M21.	4-1-1952.	Agreement between Mysore Gold Mining Co., and their Labour Association regarding bonus for 1950.
Ex-M22.	23-10-1950.	Agreement between the four mining companies and the respective labour associations regarding dearness allowance.
Ex-M23.	Nil.	Comparative statement of labour employed and total earnings between 1939 to 1951.
Ex-M24.	..	Printed copy of report and accounts of the Champion Reef Gold Mines of India Ltd., for 15 months ended 31-3-1951.
Ex-M25.	11-2-1950.	Copy of award in arbitration case 2 of 1949-1950.
Ex-M26.	..	Statement No. 1. regarding gross profits, depreciation etc., (two sheets) (Confidential).
Ex-M27.	..	Statement No. 2 regarding Machinery. (Confidential).
Ex-M28.	..	Statement No. 3. regarding buildings. (Confidential).
Ex-M29.	..	Statement No. 4. regarding details of annual wage bill, basic wages and bonus. (Confidential).
Ex-M30.	..	Consolidated statement of the financial position of all the companies as per the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal reported in I Labour Law Journal, page 1247. (Confidential).
Ex-M30. (a)	..	Addendum to Ex-M30.
Ex-M30 (b)	..	Statement of Reserves employed in working capital.
Ex-M31.	..	Copy of lease deed between the Government of Mysore and the Champion Reef Mine Company, dated 25-3-1935.
Ex-M32.	..	Copy of agreement between the four companies and the Government of Mysore, dated 20-2-1949.
Ex-M33.	..	Balance sheet of the Champion Reef Gold Mine Company for the year 1947.
Ex-M34.	..	Balance sheet of the Champion Reef Gold Mine Company for the year 1948.
Ex-M35.	..	Balance sheet of the Champion Reef Gold Mine Company for the year 1949.
Ex-M36.	..	Copy of Balance Sheet for the period 31-3-1951 of Mysore Gold Mining Company.
Ex-M37.	..	Copy of Balance Sheet for the period 31-3-1951 of Oorgaum Gold Mining Company.
Ex-M38.	..	Copy of Balance Sheet for the period 31-3-1951 of Nundydroog Gold Mining Company.

VISAKHAPATNAM;

Dated 5th January 1953.

V. N. DIKSHITULU,
Industrial Tribunal.

[No. ER-2(370).]

P. S. EASWARAN, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 205.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-clauses (1) and (4) of clause 4 of the Calcutta Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1951, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri R. Gupta, I.C.S., Chairman of the Commissioners for the Port of Calcutta, as a member of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board constituted under the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour, No. S.R.O. 1510, dated the 2nd September, 1952, and also nominates him as the Chairman of the said Board vice Shri N. M. Ayyar, I.C.S., resigned.

[No. Fac. 74(2).]

S. V. JOSHI, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th January 1953

S.R.O. 206.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of the provisions of paragraph 20 of the Employees' Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, made under section 5 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, (XIX of 1952), the Central Government, has appointed with effect from the 11th October, 1952, Shri B. S. Arora, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madhya Bharat, to be the Regional Commissioner for the whole of that State to work under the general control and superintendence of the Central Commissioner.

[No. P.F.516(29)]

S.R.O. 207.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952, (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. S. Arora, Deputy Commissioner of Labour, Madhya Bharat, to be an Inspector for the whole of that State for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme made thereunder in relation to factories engaged in a controlled industry or in an industry connected with a mine or an oilfield.

[No. P.F.516(29)]

S.R.O. 208.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 13 of the Employees' Provident Funds Act, 1952 (XIX of 1952), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri B. P. Sitholey, Payment of Wages Inspector and Additional Factory Inspector, Madhya Bharat, to be an Inspector for the whole of that State for the purposes of the said Act and of any scheme made thereunder in relation to factories engaged in a controlled industry or in an industry connected with a mine or an oilfield.

[No. P.F.516(29)]

TEJA SINGH SAHNI, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 20th January 1953

S.R.O. 209.—In pursuance of rule 3 of the Minimum Wages (Central Advisory Board) Rules, 1949, the Central Government hereby nominates Shri M. M. Varghese of Messrs. A. V. Thomas and Company, Ltd., Alleppey, Travancore-Cochin, to be a member of the Central Advisory Board *vice* Mr. M. S. Calderwood, as a representative of the employers.

[No. IWI-24(116).]

S.R.O. 210.—In pursuance of sub-section (5) of section 5 of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the following report of the activities financed from the General Welfare Account of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund during the year 1950-51, together with a statement of the accounts for that year and an estimate of receipts into and expenditure from the General Welfare Account during the year 1951-52:—

REPORT

FIELD OF ACTIVITY

The welfare administration of collieries in Vindhya Pradesh was taken over under the Fund in September 1950. The Coal Mines Labour Welfare Act was due to be extended to the States of Hyderabad and Rajasthan from 1st April 1951.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND SUB-COMMITTEES

The Advisory Committee held three meetings during the year at intervals of three to four months each when various important matters connected with the administration of the Fund were discussed and unanimous conclusions reached.

At its meeting held on 5th May 1950, the Advisory Committee constituted a Special Sub-Committee for drawing up a five-year forward programme for budget purposes, taking into consideration the requirements of the different coalfields, and the availability of funds for expenditure in those areas. With a Fund, the income of which is more or less stable but with activities which are expanding, the need for a programme of this type indicating targets of expenditure to be reached by the end of a five-year period, in regard to the major activities of the Fund, is obvious. This special Sub-Committee prepared a five-year forward budget commencing with year 1950-51 which was approved by the Advisory Committee.

The meeting of the Advisory Committee held on 15th January 1951 was attended by the Members of Parliament who were members of the Standing Advisory Committee for the Ministry of Labour.

Sub-Committees.—The number of meetings held by the different Sub-Committees were—

Finance Sub-Committee	3
Bihar Coalfield Sub-Committee	2
Bengal Coalfield Sub-Committee	5
Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee	5

New Sub-Committees were set up for the coalfields in Vindhya Pradesh and for the Orissa coalfields. The former met twice and the latter once. Steps were taken for the constitution of separate coalfield Sub-Committees for the Hazaribagh coalfields in Bihar and for the coalfields in Assam.

Co-ordination Committee.—This Committee was formed with the object of co-ordinating the activities of the Fund with those of the Mines Boards of Health of Jharia and Asansol. The Committee met three times during the year. Among other work done, it prescribed the standard of dispensary services to be maintained by colliery owners in connection with the scheme for the payment of grants for improved dispensary services maintained by colliery owners.

The Sub-Committee recommended that with a view to preventing overcrowding in dhowrahs, a minimum of 40 square feet of floor space for each adult and 20 square feet for each child should be prescribed by the Mines Boards of Health under their statutory powers. To ensure similar co-ordination with the activities of the Hazaribagh Mines Board of Health, the Medical Officer of the Hazaribagh Board was added as a member of the Co-ordination Committee. The Chairman of the Hazaribagh Mines Board was similarly added as a member of the main Coal Mines Advisory Committee.

HOSPITALISATION AND OTHER MEDICAL FACILITIES.

The health of the miner continued to receive increasing attention and this was one of the important activities of the Fund.

Central Hospital at Dhanbad.—The Central Hospital for miners at Dhanbad was opened on the 6th December, 1951. It is a commodious hospital built and equipped on up-to-date lines, providing for outdoor and indoor treatment and for all specialised methods of treatment. Though the accommodation is intended for 130 patients, but it can accommodate 182 beds without any structural addition. All serious cases which need specialised treatment but cannot be dealt with in the Regional Hospitals will be treated here. Lists of equipments, staff, medicines and other articles were prepared and sanction obtained for purchase of equipment costing Rs. 5,70,900. As a first instalment, medicine costing Rs. 26,472-2-0 was also purchased. Steps were taken for recruitment of staff which will include a Surgeon Superintendent, a Physician, an Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, 10 Medical Officers for different departments, a matron, 5 sisters, 27 nurses and other technical, ministerial and class IV staff.

Regional Hospitals for Jharia.—The Regional Hospitals at Tisra and Katras in the Jharia coalfields, which have accommodation for 12 general beds and 6 maternity beds, continued to render extremely useful service. Outdoor wards were opened at these hospitals about the middle of 1941, while the indoor wards started functioning in January 1950. The maternity beds were available from September 1950. The number of patients treated at these two regional hospitals and their maternity centres were—

INDOOR PATIENTS

	New cases				Discharged					Total of old and new cases			
	Men	Women	Children	Total	Cured	Relieved	Other-wise	Died	Total	Men	Women	Children	Total
Katras	95	34	15	144	96	15	15	11	137	3521	1213	346	5080
Tisra	113	53	37	203	129	35	12	13	189	2119	781	474	3374

OUTDOOR PATIENTS

	New cases				Total of both old and new cases			
	Men	Wo-men	Children	Total	Men	Wo-men	Children	Total
Katras	1520	1211	1065	3796	6882	6772	5121	18775
Tisra	1596	1398	951	3945	4831	6117	2936	13884

Bhuli dispensary.—To cater to the resident miners living in the Bhuli township, a dispensary was started in May 1950. A sub-assistant surgeon is incharge with a compounder and other subordinate staff. Medicines and equipment worth Rs. 2,175 were purchased during the year. The total number of cases treated in this dispensary from the date of its opening to 31st March 1951 was 1,744.

Central Hospital for Raniganj.—Like the Dhanbad hospital in the Bihar coalfields, the Central Hospital at Raniganj will serve as a modern hospital for the benefit of miners working in the coalfields in Bengal. Plans and estimates for construction of a 165 bedded Central Hospital at Kalla, near Asansol in the Raniganj coalfields, were finalised and estimates amounting to Rs. 35,90,884 were sanctioned for construction of the hospital and its auxiliary buildings. Further progress was made in land acquisition proceedings and the construction of buildings for this hospital was expected to commence early in 1952-53.

Regional Hospitals for Raniganj.—Like the sister hospitals in the Bihar coalfields, the Regional hospitals at Chora and Searsole in the Raniganj coalfields, both with the same capacity, continued to render very useful service for the miners. Outdoor wards of these hospitals were started in the middle of 1948 and the general indoor wards from the 1st January 1950. The maternity and Child-welfare side started functioning from September 1950. The numbers of patients treated at these two regional hospitals and in the attached maternity centres were—

INDOOR PATIENTS

	New cases				Discharged				Total of old and new cases			
	Men	Wo-men	Children	Total	Cured	Relieved	Other-wise	Total	Men	Wo-men	Children	Total
Searsole 184	23	7	214	116	45	26	12	199	4339	331	91	4761
Chora 138	30	22	190	119	16	18	25	178	2420	688	140	3248

OUTDOOR PATIENTS

	New cases				Total of both old and new cases			
	Men	Wo-men	Children	Total	Men	Wo-men	Children	Total
Searsole	2041	954	396	3391	7261	2934	1249	11444
Chora	1159	753	670	2582	2712	1733	1574	6019

Blood Bank.—A scheme for the establishment of a Blood Bank at Asansol at non-recurring and recurring cost of Rs. 12,360 and Rs. 3,500 respectively was sanctioned. If, as expected, the Bank becomes popular, it will ultimately be shifted to the Central Hospital.

Hospital in Vindhya Pradesh.—Plans and estimates were prepared for a 30-bedded hospital in this area and land acquisition proceedings were started. The scheme involves a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 5,50,000 and a recurring expenditure of about Rs. 60,000.

Hospital for Bokaro.—Decision was taken to establish a regional hospital of 18 beds, with a maternity and child welfare centre and a T.B. clinic in the Bokaro coalfields. Land acquisition proceedings for this purpose were also initiated during the year.

Dispensary in Mugma.—Plans and estimates were prepared for the construction of a dispensary in the coalfields of Mugma, involving a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,50,000 and a recurring annual expenditure of Rs. 18,125. Land acquisition proceedings reached a final stage and the construction of the dispensary was expected to start by the middle of 1951-52. The intention is that, after a time, this dispensary should be converted into a full-fledged regional hospital.

Hospital for Pench Valley.—A final decision could not be taken during the year regarding the estimate for a regional hospital in the Pench Valley coalfields because finances being limited, the question of priority between this proposal and the scheme of building a township for the miners in this area had first to be settled.

Maternity Hospital for Chanda.—Provision was made for the construction of a Maternity Centre at Chanda at a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 2 lakhs. The Madhya Pradesh Coalfield Sub-Committee, however, suggested reservation of some beds in the Government hospital at Chanda for miners' families in preference to the construction of a separate hospital. This aspect of the matter was referred to the Coalfield Sub-Committee for further examination.

Lady Health Visitor for Sambalpur.—A Lady Health Visitor was posted to the Sambalpur coalfield for giving pre-natal and post-natal advice to workers.

Sanction was accorded for the employment of a Lady Health Visitor for the collieries in the Korea coalfields, on the understanding that the appointment would be made when the colliery-owners provided suitable accommodation for her. As no accommodation was made available the Lady Health Visitor could not be appointed and posted. The question of appointing instead a Lady Doctor to be attached to one of the colliery hospitals was under consideration at the end of the year.

Ambulance Vans.—Each Regional hospital continued to maintain an Ambulance van for moving patients from collieries to hospitals. A fifth van was purchased as a stand by. Three ambulance vans continued to remain at the disposal of the collieries in the Madhya Pradesh coalfield—two with Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. and one with Messrs. Ballarpur Colliery Co. The maintenance charges of the vans which were borne by the Fund amounted to Rs. 11,065 during the year.

X-Ray Units.—The hospitals of the State Railway Collieries at Giridih in Bihar and of Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. at Barkul in the Madhya Pradesh continued to maintain one X-Ray Unit each supplied at the cost of the Fund. The question of supplying an X-Ray unit to one of the collieries in the Korea coalfields was under correspondence with the collieries.

In the absence of the Fund's own X-Ray plants, the X-Ray facilities available at the Dhanbad Civil Hospital in Jharia and the Searsole hospital in the Raniganj coalfield were utilised by the Fund on payment basis.

Reservation of beds in the Dhanbad Hospital.—25 beds were reserved at the Civil Hospital, Dhanbad for the benefit of the colliery workers in the Jharia coalfield. It was proposed to continue the reservation till the end of July 1951 on payment of a sum of Rs. 5,000 as a grant-in-aid.

Leprosy relief.—12 beds were maintained in the leper ward at the Tetulmari hospital, constructed at a cost of Rs. 20,000 met by the Fund, and a payment of Rs. 7,628 was made to the Dhanbad District Leprosy Association towards the cost of their maintenance. The Asansol Leprosy Relief Association could not complete the construction of a leper ward at the leper hospital near Asansol, with the result that a balance of Rs. 20,000 out of a sanctioned grant of Rs. 25,000 remained unutilised and was carried forward to the next year.

A total sum of Rs. 8,83,471 was spent during the year on the provision of medical facilities as detailed below:—

	Rs.
Medical buildings	4,93,769
Medical establishment	2,06,738
Diet for patients	22,770
Medicines	569
Equipments	17,647
Other facilities	1,41,978
	<hr/> 8,83,471 <hr/>

GRANTS FOR STANDARDS OF DISPENSARY SERVICES

The standards of dispensary services which would qualify for grants to collieries maintaining such services from the Coal Mines Welfare Fund were sanctioned. The scheme came into force from 1st December 1950. Grants-in-aid will be paid to the collieries which maintained dispensary services of requisite standards during the calendar year 1950. Applications for grants from collieries were being received at the close of the year and dispensaries will be inspected by the Medical Officers of the Organisation before payments are made.

SANITATION

The Jharia and Asansol Mines Boards of Health were paid Rs. 52,000 and Rs. 54,382 respectively for extended sanitary services at the collieries in their jurisdiction. The Finance Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee suggested that the sanitary services should, in future, be financed by the Boards from their own finances and that the grants should be withdrawn with effect from 1952-53. The Boards anticipated some difficulties if the grants were withdrawn and the matter was still under consideration at the close of the year.

ANTI-T.B. MEASURES

In the absence of any T.B. clinics belonging to this organisation, Tuberculosis Specialist visited different collieries, including the Mica fields, and examined cases of suspected T.B. and gave advice to the Medical Officers concerned. He also visited the four Regional Hospitals belonging to the Organisation, examined persons suspected to be suffering from T.B. and advised the Medical Officers incharge about their treatment.

Sanctioned was accorded for the construction of two clinics—one in the Jharia coalfield and the other in the Raniganj coalfield. Plans were under preparation.

The number of cases examined by the T.B. Specialist is given below:—

Month	Male	Female	Total No. of cases
April 1950	35	8	43
May	25	14	39
June	35	13	48
July	46	19	65
August	46	21	67
September	24	11	35
October	7	2	9
November	11	2	13
December	11	3	14
January 1951	11	7	18
February	56	5	61
March	37	14	51

Under the instructions of the Chairman of the Coal Mines Welfare Advisory Committee, it was decided to train two local teams in B.C.G. vaccination technique for the coalfields. Accordingly, a foreign B.C.G. team was invited from Delhi for training the local teams. A preliminary visit was paid by Mr. G. Borkar, Public Relations Officer, Directorate General of Health Services on 11th September 1950 for making necessary arrangements to carry out the work. This was followed by

visit of Dr. F. Cloutier of the foreign B.C.G. team on 22nd September 1950, and he was taken round the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields to study the local conditions and prepare a tentative programme of B.C.G. work.

Each local team consisted of one doctor, one nurse and one clerk belonging to the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Organisation. One such team came from the Tisra Regional Hospital in the Jharia coalfield and the other from the Chora Regional Hospital in the Raniganj coalfield.

During the course of training a certain number of cases were tuberculin tested and B.C.G. vaccinated. The following is a statement of the work done:

A. Loyabad Colliery (Bird Co.)	4,625
Malkera Colliery (Tata Iron & Steel Co.)	1,186
B. Tuberculin—positive cases—	
Loyabad colliery	2,932
Malkera colliery	884
C. Tuberculin—negative cases—	
Loyabad colliery	805
Malkera colliery	108
D. B. C. G. Vaccinated—	
Loyabad colliery	805
Malkera colliery	108
E. Absentees—	
Loyabad colliery	888a
Malkera colliery	194

The following work was done by the B. C. G. team of the Tisra Regional Hospital (Jharia coalfield) :—

	Year—I	January	February	March
(a) Cases tested		430	236	369
(b) Tuberculin positive		207	138	217
(c) Tuberculin-negative		90	43	88
(d) B. C. G. Vaccinated		90	43	88
(e) Absentees		133	55	64

A proposal to reserve four beds at the Pendra Road Sanatorium for the T.B. patients from the Korea coalfield was under consideration at the close of the year.

ANTI-MALARIA OPERATIONS

The Coalfield Anti-malaria scheme is one of the biggest schemes in operation in India. The total area covered was approximately 435 sq. miles and the total population afforded protection was approximately 80,000. A total number of 586 collieries and 370 villages in and around coalfields with a total of 3,47,000 rooms was sprayed at six weekly intervals for three rounds between June and October. A fourth round of spraying was done in selected areas with a higher incidence of malaria. 163 stirrup pump squads carried out the spraying task daily. The total amount of insecticide used was 78,622 lbs. of DDT., 41,048 lbs. of Gammexane and 4,008 lbs. of DDT (Geigy) wettable powder.

The total number of collieries, villages and rooms covered in each round of spraying in the different coalfields is tabulated below:—

Coalfield	No. of collieries	No. of village	No. of rooms sprayed in each round (approx.)
Jharia (including Jharia town)	348	133	1,34,700
Raniganj	133	141	1,35,000
Hazaribagh	19	40	44,000
Pench Valley	29	47	25,000
Margherita (including Nazira coalfield)	7	9	9,000

Usually DDT is used in insecticidal spraying, but due to an unforeseen breach in the Assam Rail Link, supply of Aromex (DDT solvent) was cut off for some time during the spraying season and another insecticide Gammexane was therefore used for some period. The smooth progress of a spraying operation of this magnitude is an achievement. Spraying operations are becoming more popular every day, and co-operation of the colliery authorities was satisfactory.

The setting up of the mobile laboratory teams in the Jharia and Raniganj coalfields has been very much appreciated by the colliery medical officers, who were much handicapped so long in the diagnosis of malaria cases as very few dispensaries are equipped with microscopes for this work.

Suppressive treatment with paludrine 0.3 gm. per week was administered in the Jharia, Raniganj and Hazaribagh coalfields to the organised groups of labourers recruited from hyperendemic areas in order to check possible relapses. Follow up treatment of malaria cases to ensure a full course of treatment was also carried out.

The demonstration of films on malaria and its prevention obtained from the Red Cross Society is stimulating general interest in malaria control work.

The measures referred to above have brought about an all-round improvement in malaria endemicity as will be evident from the malaria morbidity rate and spleen rate shown below and the statement regarding malaria incidence. As the spleen rate gives a very correct clue to the degree of prevalence of malaria in any area, its reduction indicates a progressive improvement in malaria endemicity in that area.

	Spleen rate (per cent.)	1947	1949
Jharia coalfield	7.2	2.6
Raniganj coalfield	8.41	6.78
Hazaribagh coalfield	22.64	11.2
Margherita coalfield	11.1	3.4
Pench Valley coalfield (1948)	22.00	11.5

(Average annual malaria morbidity rate per thousand population)

Jharia coalfield	. . . . .	185.80	74.1
Raniganj coalfield	. . . . .	424.65	129.65
Hazaribagh coalfield	. . . . .	209.30	75.16
Pench Valley coalfield	. . . . .	301.50	116.31
Margherita coalfield	. . . . .	560.41	101.70

Statement showing rate per thousand of Malaria Incidence in the various Coalfields

Year and month	Jharia coalfield	Raniganj coalfield	Hazaribagh coalfield	Pench Valley coalfield	Margherita coalfield
1947 December	11.30	29.83	11.55	21.92	27.80
1948 December	13.79	34.25	15.89	20.16	29.81
1949 December	6.84	14.17	5.80	10.68	2.24
1950 December	4.00	6.67	4.78	8.23	3.24
1948 January	10.90	32.08	10.88	17.22	20.10
1949 January	10.71	22.63	9.44	14.46	30.85
1950 January	5.47	9.93	5.30	9.36	2.36
1951 January	4.50	7.01	4.21	7.61	1.98

In the Korea coalfield the anti-malaria operations have so far been carried out on behalf of the Fund under the supervision of the Malariaologist, B.N. Railway. It was decided to take over this responsibility from the B.N. Railway soon and entrust it to the organisation's anti-malaria section. The operations were extended during the year to Talcher, Sambalpur and Chanda coalfields.

The following is the coalfieldwise statement of expenditure incurred by the anti-malaria organisation during the year:

	Rs.
Central Organisation at Delhi	5,957
Central Organisation at Dhanbad	39,987
Jharia Coalfield	2,24,165
Hazaribagh Coalfield	95,481
Assam Coalfield	34,901
Pench Valley Coalfield	58,551
Talcher Coalfield	6,808
Chanda Coalfield	551
Raniganj Coalfield	2,82,454
Total	7,48,855

GENERAL WELFARE

Mobile Cinema.—Four Mobile Cinema Units were maintained for the coalfields of Jharia, Raniganj, Talcher and Madhya Pradesh. About 300 free shows were given at different collieries for the entertainment of workers, the total expenditure on the Mobile Cinema Units being Rs. 50,501.

Provision of Radio Sets.—In view of the peculiar conditions obtaining in the Korea coalfield, 7 radio sets were supplied to each of the collieries for the amusement of the mine-workers. The Colliery Companies agreed to maintain the sets at their cost and to provide institutes for the workers' recreation. Three radio sets with loud-speakers were similarly provided at three collieries in the Chanda coalfield.

Multi-purpose Welfare Institutes.—It was decided in the meeting of the Advisory Committee held in September 1950 to construct Multi-purpose Welfare Institutes at the cost of the Fund in various coalfields for the benefit of the workpeople. It was decided to set up four Institutes during 1950-51 at places where workers belonging to groups of mines could take advantage of them. The Institutes are to provide for three main activities, viz., (1) Women Welfare Centres, (2) Adult Education Centres, (3) Recreational Centres including children's parks. Construction of Miners' Welfare Centres was taken up in hand at Methani, Bokaro and Sitalpur Collieries, and completed at Bhulanbararee.

Miners Welfare Institute at Bhulanbararee.—The Institute proved popular and workers from Bhulanbararee Colliery and other neighbouring mines took full advantage of it. The Institute catered for men, women and children. Instruction was imparted to juveniles upto the second standard and women were taught knitting, sewing and other handicrafts. Provision was made for outdoor and indoor games for the workers. A playground with children's playthings, including ocean-wave, six bay swings and a sea-saw was provided. Regular cinema shows were given free of charge. Tea and snacks were sold at comparatively cheap rates at a canteen attached to the Institutes.

Education.—For imparting social education to miners sanction was accorded to the opening of seven centres in the Bihar coalfield and five in the Bengal coalfield. For want of a suitably trained and experienced officer to run the centres, the scheme could not make any appreciable headway, beyond the selection of sites and accommodation for housing the centres.

Sanction was accorded to a grant of Rs. 17,000 from the Fund to the Government of Madhya Pradesh towards providing social education in the Pench Valley and Chanda coalfields.

A total sum of Rs. 5,388 was paid to three primary schools run by three collieries in the Talcher coalfields.

The Governments of West Bengal and Bihar were requested to introduce schemes of social education in the coalfields in their States on the lines of the Scheme followed by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

Statistics were collected about the existing primary, upper primary and M.B. schools run by the collieries, State Governments, local bodies, etc. in different coalfields and it was decided that the children attending the organisation's women welfare centres should be imparted education upto the 2nd standard of the Infant classes at the centres by the sevikas and thereafter asked to seek admission to the nearest school providing facilities for further education.

Women Welfare Centres.—With the object of improving the standard of living of the women workers and making miners' children education minded, the organisation opened a Women's Welfare Section in April, 1947. The following are the normal activities of the centres run by this Section:

- (1) Imparting primary education to the miners' children.
- (2) Training the kamins in handicrafts.
- (3) Daily talks on current affairs, health and sanitation and on general subjects.
- (4) Providing recreational facilities like indoor games such as carom, ludo, etc. and outdoor games like football, volley ball etc. to miners and their children.
- (5) Bathing children.

In the beginning of the year 1950-51, there were 20 women welfare centres functioning in different coalfields. Two centres were added during the year.

There were altogether 1,420 children on roll on 31st March 1951, the average daily attendance being over 44 children per centre. During the year under review the following number of children passed through the welfare centres:—

(i) No. of new children who came to the centres	1,609
(ii) Total No. of children transferred to higher school	220
(iii) Total No. of children who passed from the Kutir but did not prosecute their studies further	552

There were 376 Kamins on roll on 31st March 1951 and the average attendance per centre per day worked at 11 Kamins. 870 Kamins were trained in handicrafts during the year.

Handicraft education.—It comprised of weaving, knitting, embroidery and repairing of old garments. Altogether 600 yard of cloth were woven by the Loom Sevikas. There were altogether 13 sewing machines at the centres for teaching sewing and cutting work. Arrangements were on hand to provide each centre with a sewing machine. A sum of Rs. 905 was paid to Kamins as their knitting wages just to encourage them to take up this vocation as a cottage industry venture.

The following articles were issued to the centres during the year under report:—

1. Chalk sticks	2280 sticks.
2. Combs	114 Nos.
3. Dusters & towels	54 Nos.
4. Soap	400 bars.
5. Soap	104 cakes
6. Oil	95 srs.
7. Football with bladder	43 Nos.
8. Football bladder	23 Nos.
9. Skipping rope	43 Sets
10. Machine needle	52 Nos.
11. Sewing needle	146 Nos.

A scheme was sanctioned for providing free garments twice a year to children in the latter part of 1950-51. 3,080 yards of cloth were stitched into 1,254 garments and the same were distributed to children being schooled at 22 centres.

Useful toys etc. were made at Bokaro (Hazaribagh) and Jamuria (Bengal field) centres.

The Field Workers in course of their morning rounds in Dhowrahs instructed the Kamins, on the benefits of clean-living. The hygienic and economic methods of food preparation were also taught.

There were 13 radio sets and 6 gramophones with records at different centres.

A total expenditure of Rs. 1,94,616 was incurred during the year under report while the expenditure during the previous year was Rs. 2,32,708. The expenditure on the purchase of consumer goods and raw materials was Rs. 2,434 against

Rs. 6,262 of the year preceding The following were the sale proceeds of the year under review:—

	Rs.
(i) Consumer goods	4,250
(ii) Misc. receipts	392
Total	<u>4,642</u>

Statement of Accounts, 1950-51

Receipts	Rs.	Expenditure	Rs.
Opening balance on 1-4-1950	82,65,446	Expenditure during the year 1950-51	37,07,383
Receipts during the year 1950-51	51,97,793	Closing balance on 31st March 1951	97,55,856
	<u>1,34,63,239</u>		<u>1,34,63,239</u>

Estimates of Receipts & Expenditure during 1951-52

Receipts	75,64,447	Expenditure	97,91,044
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[No. M. 15(7)/52.]

P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.